SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 20.

more important than the bill itself; and, were it not for the clear and distinct manner in which the subject was announced guage, in regard to the resolutions of the State Legislatures, The immediate question he understood to be upon the amendof the Senator from Georgia. He would merely make one re-Senator from Arkansas who introduced the bill. tor from Arkansas, the money intended to be appropriated by it was to dispose the hearts of the people of Mexico to peace.

The amendment of the Senator from Michigan was introduced Mt. WEBSTER. Perfectly. with the old label upon it, that this war was commenced by

tion of Texas as the principal sause of the war, and proceed- very in its worst form !] ed to say that, if the annexastor of Texas was unjust and un-

however, took place by joint resolution; and he could not see could vote for any measure for carrying on the war. He was He only asked the Senate to examine what the President him- thy tongue from guile." self stated as to the character of these proceedings which it quoted from the message of the President.]

ference to the conduct of the Executive, but he must be permitted to say that the President had been in error in the course it would be proper to declare to Mexico that there was no inthe army to the Rio Grande, and that he had not been sufficiently explicit in his communications to Congress. He was

constrained to say that the President nad been in error in the course

the would be proper to decreate to Mexico that there was no inthe the army to the Rio Grande, and that he had not been sufficiently explicit in his communications to Congress. He was

constrained to say that the President nad been in error in the course

the decreate to Mexico that there was no inthe theorem in the course

the convention, do we hear a word of nation? Do we hear

a syllable about a consolidated Government? Not one. It
is to perpetuate the Union.

We hear a word of nation? Do we hear

a syllable about a consolidated Government? Not one. It
is to perpetuate the Union.

We hear a word of nation? Do we hear

a syllable about a consolidated Government? Not one. It
is to perpetuate the Union.

The convention, do we hear a word of nation?

It was a syllable about a consolidated Government? Not one. It
is to perpetuate the Union.

The convention, do we hear a word of nation?

The convention, do we hear a word of nation?

The convention, do we hear a word of nation?

The convention, do we hear a word of nation?

The convention, do we hear a word of nation?

The convention, do we hear a word of nation?

The convention, do we hear a word of nation?

The convention, do we hear a word of nation?

The convention, do we hear a word of nation?

The convention, do we hear a word of nation?

The convention, do we hear a word of nation?

The convention, do we hear a word of nation?

The convention, do we hear a word of nation?

The convention, do we hear a word of nation?

The convention, do we hear a word of nation?

The convention, do we hear a word of nation?

The convention, do we hear a word of nation?

The convention, do we hear a word of nation?

The convention, do we hear a word of nation?

The convention, do we hear a word of nation?

The convention, do we hear a word of nation?

The convention is a syllable abo had been laid before Congress, there did not appear that degree of frankness which was necessary to enable them to dewith which we are at war! The small calculating policy that I am not certain that I can recall its precise terms, as I did dent from the reading of the President's message that on the 1st of December, 1845, he regarded the valley of the Nueces Mr. SOULE then rose, and signified his intention of adto the Rio Grande was clearly entering, according to the President's own view, upon the territory of Mexico. He (Mr. S.) had causes which led that army into its dangerous position. There is not one to be argued in a spirit of excitement. The Senacould be no doubt, however, that the movement of the troops to from Rhode Island rests his ground against the resolutions is the expression, I believe, it should be adopted; and hence

the President had rested the causes of this war, and taking Union. he had ever heard made to a deliberative assembly. proposition to pay money to those from whom we expected to receive payment by way of indemnity. There was no other voted for it. way of accounting for an appropriation like this than to supordinary character. If it were to be made use of for the purupon a quixotic expedition which would lead to burdening the and other States-in lilinois, Indianawith taxation, and that for the acquisition of territory

that was not worth having.

They had just finished discharging the debt incurred by the which it would take them as long to pay as they had been pay- and vet the Legislature of Ohio refrains from any action ing that. They talked about the prosperity of this country; the course now pursued was not calculated to increase that prosperity on the contracy, it would overwhelm them with embarrassment. Every war, however just, was always at-It was to them a smooth sea, but it was a deceitful one.

would harry them to destruction before they were aware of it.

But what were they to do with this territory after they had got it. They were already drawn into a discussion as to sposition was to be made of this territory, forgetting that it was not yet our own. It reminded him of the sailor's description of the mode of cooking a dolphin; the first thing to be done was to catch the dolphin. The Senate had been already engaged in a discussion about the occupation of a territory which they did not own, and before the public sentiment United States. If the proposition were submitted to the peo-

believed he had never shown a disposition to invade the rights his State and other States, it is proposed that we should be

such as were entertained by the people he represented. Upon this subject he agreed fully in what was expressed by the Le-gislature of his own State; and he believed, if he comprehendobservations which had just been made by the Senator from south Carolina; but, having been prevented by circumstances from proceeding with his remarks, he had concluded to Senator from South Carolina seemed to regard the resolutions have great respect for that Senator. I believe he intends fair make some observations in reference to the general tenor of the non-slaveholding States as embracing a policy that the proposition now before the Senate. The bill had been so would be destructive of the interests of the slaveholding States; one-sidedly. He has considered it in a single aspect, and, der discussion that the subjects which had been brought and, in speaking of the proviso to the bill in the other House, up in connexion with it during that discussion had become the Senator asked emphatically how they were to arrest this been brought to very erroneous conclusions. His error original connexion with it during that discussion had become the Senator asked emphatically how they were to arrest this every morning by the Vice President, they would be in dan- was calculated to arrest the attention of the country. He askger of forgetting the question that was immediately before them. ed the Senator from South Carolina, and all other Senators interested in this great question, to say in what way the proment offered by the Senator from Michigan to the amendment position contained in that proviso invaded any one of the provisions of the constitution, or the spirit and intent of its aumark in reference to the amendment of the Senator from Mi- thors. What was the condition of the United States when chigan, and it was, that that amendment seemed to him to this constitution was adopted? Was there a foot of territory refused to employ. But it was not at all to susain my gen chigan, and it was, that that amendment seemed to him to this constitution was accopied to the conflict with the general purposes of the bill itself, as he unwithin the jurisdiction of the United States belonging to the Mr. CALHOUN. Well, then, it was no argument at all.

Mexico. This phrase was becoming as customary as the by the Senator from South Carolina that to carry out such an They were actively and strenuously in favor of a National words per se were in the days of President Tyler. He was intention would be a just cause for resistance on the part of Government; and the two leading spirits who ed were M in favor of the amendment proposed by the Senator from Geor- the slaveholding States. He was utterly surprised when he Hamilton, of New York, probably the author of that preamble gia, because he thought it contained something that was ger- saw in the speech of the honorable Senator that he had used and Mr. Madison, of Virginia. In the early stages of the main to the bill itsell. It was calculated to reconcile and appease the minds of the people of Mexico, for it set out with a tions of the State Legislatures. When the constitution was declaration that the war was not prosecuted with a view to conquest.

Mr. S. then proceeded to make some remarks concerning then a majority. How was it now? The free had got up not yet appeared with her delegates. In process of time New Mr. S. then proceeded to make some remarks concerning then a majority. How was it now? The free had got up to the character of the war. It had been suggested, he said, that they ought to go on and make all the appropriations and vote all the supplies that were necessary for the prosecution of the war, reserving the consideration as to the responsibility of the war, reserving the consideration as to the responsibility of the President and the propriety of his conduct in the matter until some convenient time. This appeared to him to be as showed that the great share of patronage had been in possession to complain on that the what he best Government—that we have a Federal instead of the most despotic convenient time. This appeared with ner delegates. In process of time New Hampshire came in—a very great addition to the Federal side, ment, and, by some process or other—by threats of distinction, and to the present number, in accordance with the original agree—that the original agree—that the original agree—that the original agree—that the propriety of his conduct in the propriety of his conduct in the matter until some convenient time. This appeared with ner delegates. In process of time New Hampshire came in—a very great addition to the Federal side, ment, and, by some process or other—by threats of disunion, and the propriety of the present number, in accordance with the original agree—that the original agree—that the original agree—that the original agree—that the propriety of his conduct in the propriety of the prosecution of the property of the process or other—by threats of distunction, and the propriety from the character of the war, reserving the consideration as to the proportion and the propriety of the process or other—by threats of distunction, and the propriety of the process or other—by threats of distunction, and the other hands are the process or other—by threats of distunction, and the propriety of the process or other—by threats of distunction, and the process of time New Hampshire came in—a very convenient a time as any that they would have to offer any sion of the South. If any had reason to complain on that and intolerable on the earth. Who were the men of the suggestions which Senators might choose to make in seterence score, it was the free States. How was it with regard to po- States to whom we are indebted for this admirable Governpulation ' The population of the free States at the last cen-There had been a great deal said on both side in reference sus was 9,741,000—that of the slave States (leaving out the on brass and live forever. They were Mr. Ellsworth, Roger the character of this war, its origin and its surposes. The slaves) 4,818,000. Well, then, if the free States numbered Sherman, and Judge Patterson, of New Jersey. to the character of this war, its origin and its ourposes. The slaves) 4,818,000. Well, then, if the free States numbered Senator from Alabama seemed to be of the opinion that the character of the war would be to a great Xient determined by portion? As to the talk about abolition, there could not be examining the character of the measures which produced it.
In this the Senator was to some extent correct.

The Senator between no slaves there. In that a few others, but not so prominent, we owe the present control to the senator trom South Carolina proposed to take, stitution. So completely did the National party succumb, the had proceeded, as he understood aim, to assign the annexa- there certainly was not. [Mr. Berrien, (in his seat.) Sla-

holy, (to use his own language,) then the war with Mexico territory. He was in favor of succoring the army; he would not was unjust and unholy 100.

Mr. BAGBY said the Senator was correct in regard to what he had said, except this: that the words unjust and unholy he had said, except this: that the words unjust and unholy he had said, except this: that the words unjust and unholy he had said, except this: that the words unjust and unholy he had said, except this: that the words unjust and unholy he had said, except this: that the words unjust and unholy he had said, except this: that the words unjust and unholy he had said, except this: that the words unjust and unholy he had said, except this: that the words unjust and unholy he had said, except this: that the words unjust and unholy he had said, except this: the words unjust and unholy he had said, except this: that the words unjust and unholy he had said, except this: that the words unjust and unholy he had said, except this: that the words unjust and unholy he had said, except this: the words unjust and unholy he had said, except this: the words unjust and unholy he had said, except this: the words unjust and unholy he had said, except this: the words unjust and unholy he had said, except this: the words unjust and unholy he had said, except this: the words unjust and unholy he had said, except this: the words unjust and unholy he had said, except this: the words unjust and unholy he had said, except this: the words unjust and unholy he had said, except this: the words unjust and unholy he had said, except this: the words unjust and unholy he had said, except this words unjust and unholy he had said, except this words unjust and unholy he had said, except this words unjust and unholy he had said, except this words unjust and unholy he had said, except this words unjust and unholy he had said, except this words unjust and unholy he had said, except this words unjust and unholy he had said, except this words unjust and unholy he had said, except this words unjust and unholy he had said the had become the words unjust and unholy he had said the had become the words unjust and un stint them in their supplies. He would give men and money men who took the lead of that party assumed the name of he had said, except rais: that the words unjust and unnoy were applied to this war long before he had entered into the discussion.

The grand the words unjust and unnoy the said planty of the second to be indicated in make the most of the term, and under that name they recommended that constitution to the adoption of the American Mr. SIMMONS proceeded. He supposed the Senator ment of the other Senator from South Carolina, (Mr. BUTLER,) people. Now, if the Senator's eyes had been turned in this would admir that, if the war was unholy and unjust, he ought with regard to the terms on which the United States Govern- direction, he would not have been ignorant of all this; and, not to vote for any measure that was intended to support such ment held the territories of the United States He said it was not being ignorant, he would not have made the extraordinary a war. He asked the Senator to recollect a very able and remarkable that the Senator (Mr. Calhoun) never used the declaration he has made. But this is not all. The original forcible speech which he had delivered in the Senate when the word "nation." He called it the union of the United States. Federalist party, not satisfied simply with that name, though annexation of Texas was proposed by joint resolution, and to At some length he commented on the positions of the Senator in convention it had assumed it, and as it had been taken recollect that he had laid it down as the clearest proposition from South Carolina with regard to the constitution of this imaginable that the annexation of Texas by joint resolution Government, and contended that it was designed to be a nawas unconstitutional. The course which the Senator propostional government. It was nothing but the exalted intellect out in practice the doctrines which were inserted in our coned to take on that occasion to avoid the dilemma of adopting and high ability of those who adopted another construction of stitution by the then Federal party, and achieved that great an unconstitutional mode of acquiring territory was by making the constitution which had redeemed it from utter contempt. victory which brought Mr. Jefferson into power. That she it an Executive instead of a Legislative act. Annexation, No. The constitution unfettered the energies of the ed the deep sense of the people of that time that this should took place by joint resolution; and he could not see Senator from Alabama, under such circumstances, to for any measure for carrying on the war. He was was premature. He believed that a majority in both Houses have a Federal Government. So if you look to the constitu-

He would almost vote for the bill; but it did look some had been insisted would eventually lead to war. [Mr. S.] what equivocal, if not degrading. He did not like this idea conception, much more philosophical, and better calculated to of buying. He did not want to degrade Mexico, and he knew carry out the great object. of nothing more degrading than to be bought up, unless it termine what the President intended. A proposition was de-bated last year for three months, and at the end of that time great nation. He trusted that, through the generous characa Senator rose in his place and declared that there was no let of the United States, these domestic difficulties, these asper- the mere change of the terms United States into States uni such thing in the message as that upon which the debate turn- sions on the views and purposes of brethren, would all be re- I did it to get rid of the geographical idea, because the term This was very much the case at present. It was evi- conciled, and that all would end to the glory of the country,

voted for the bill recognising the war without having had time remarks in reply to some portions of the speech of the honorable ence. But afterwards that form of phraseology was changed, to look into these matters; for he was more desirous of secur- Senator from Rhode Island. I intend, said the honorable and why? That is important. It was che the gentleman, always to argue this question with calmness. It count, and no other. The constitution provided that if me ordered by the President produced the collision which I have offered, in the first place, on the fact that there the expression was put in, "the people of the United States, place between our army and the Mexican army. He believ- was no territory belonging to the United States at the time of meaning the people of the States united. Out of that mere the adoption of the constitution which did not exclude slavery. change of language has originated all this about a "intional" harsher term, on the part of the President, pending an attempt Now, whether that be an argument of any force or not, I do Government. Sir, we are as devoted to this Unior as any to renew negotiations with a proud and sensitive Government, not, in the first instance, intend to inquire; but what I do insuch as that of Mexico, writhing under what they supposed tend to say is, that the fact that there was no territory belong- the people of the Union. But we see in nationality evils im the infliction of injuries on our part. It would have been ing to the United States at that time which did not exclude measurable to us. Admit us to be a nation, we see where we more in accordance with the duties of the President to let the slavery reads a lesson to us that we ought never to forget. stand. We are in a minority. We have peculiar institu army remain upon the frontier of Texas until he had consulted Congress upon the subject.

How did the United States get possession of that magnificent territory between the Mississippi and the Ohio, now swarming trust to the mere numerical majority of the whole—the un-Mr. S. next proceeded to consider the objects of the war. with an intelligent and most numerous population? It was safest of all Governments—for protection. I would rather He had understood the Senator from Arkansas the other day by the magnanimous cession of the old and leading Southern trust to a sovereign. I would rather trust to an aristocracyto say that this appropriation was asked for with a view of ac- State. It was she that ceded it to the Union, in the spirit of any form of government, rather than to that. I hdd that quiring territory by way of indemnity for the expenses of the that generosity and patriotism which has ever characterized wherever the idea is a fixed one, that the mere numerical war. If it were a measure, then, taking the grounds on which Virginia, and, let me add, all the Southern States of this majority have a right to govern-that this right is holden by also the ground on which the Senator from Arkansas had Southern States come to be excluded from that territory? It liberty. It is Dorrism. Rhode Island has tasted of the fruit, placed this measure, as a means of obtaining indemnity for was by an act of the old Congress, in which the Senator or will taste of it, and the last man I should expect this docthe expenses of the war, it was the most singular proposition very properly told us that the non-slaveholding States had a trine from is a Senator from Rhode Island. It is bad enough

Mr. SIMMONS. Every one of the slaveholding States is ruinous. Now, Mr. President, all the doctrines that we

e that some use was to be made of the money of an extrajority, and that Congress passed a law excluding slave-owners from the territory. Virginia was thus deprived of all parof our interests as they are of theirs, and rather beter than pose of inducing our enemies to make peace with us, he was a ticipation in that magnificent territory, without the slightest they can be of ours. There ought to be respectful deference entirely opposed to it. He was as unwilling to take from authority under the old federal constitution. It was a palpa-Mexico a foot of her territory by way of indemnity for the ex- ble violation of that constitution, and was so represented by on the annexation of Texas, and the attempt discovered how penses of this war as he would be to authorize privateering. Mr. Madison himself in "The Federalist," if I do not mis-The proposition to pay money to those from whom we ex- take; it is some time since I looked into it. Now, here we ing the case in this partial mode. He asked where I, as a pected payment was entirely irreconcilable with his ideas of have a warning. I trust that the South never will forget this strict constructionist, can find any right to annex Texas? what was right. If they were going to purchase territory, lesson. I trust the South never will forget that an act of unthey ought to do it openly and fairly; not appropriate money to buy a peace. The quarrel ought to be settled as it might limited generosity, almost without precedent, was converted, part of this Government to prohibit the abolition of savery in have been when it was begun. He was for holding those in the old Congress, into a monopoly of this territory, from thority for that who commenced this war of invasion responsible for the cost. which Virginia herself was excluded, and all done without au-This territory which it was proposed to acquire from Mexico thority of the articles of the old confederation, and in violation the Senator. A "foreign nation," then—that is, Texas. He was not so exceedingly desirable, he thought. We were not of them. What has been the consequence? There have asks, then, where I would find any authority in the constituso much pressed for room as to make it a duty on the part of grown up in that territory one, two, three, four, five States, this Government to oust others of their possession in order to from which we are not only excluded. this Government to oust others of their possession in order to from which we are not only excluded, but they are made re-enable us to obtain territory, and, least of all, to make it the ceptacles, contrary to the constitution—I am giving facts, solduty of this Government to incur heavy expenses for the purpose of obtaining territory. He feared they were laying the dium of depriving us of our slaves, directly in violation of the groundwork of a debt that would become ultimately greater constitution, which says that all fugitive slaves may be rethan the debt of Great Britain. He was opposed to entering claimed. Organized companies have been formed in Ohio

Mr. HANNEGAN, (in his seat) No, not in Indiana. Mr. CALHOUN. I was in error, then; but organized companies have been formed for the purpose of taking our Revolutionary war, and they were now getting up another, slaves across the Ohio river; acknowledged, acting openly, the subject. Now, if there be any thing in the argument, put it to the candor of the Senator from Rhode Island, and put it to any Senator, if this does not read us a lesson which tended who disa trous consequences, demoralizing the community, destroying the industry and independence of the people. we ought long, long to remember ' A power so abused must cemed in regard war very lightly. They were form of government—the form is nothing—if the government doing nothing but depensing money and patronizing its friends.

Administration had the agreeable task of patronizing its friends on the man and patronizing its friends. it belongs to the human heart that the power will be abused and, what is most extraordinary, those abusing it will not be

But is the mere fact that there was no territory at that time accessible to the population of the Southern States a just ground of interpreting the constitution, so that, if we sh acquire territory of that description, our population could not the next argument presented by the Senator is this : at that time had been consulted as to whether it should be owned by the and the non-slaveholding. The latter had a majority in the ety-nine in one hundred would reject of formed, and it is right that they should maintain it. Well, sir, old Congress; they had a majority when the constitution was at, believing as he did that if they obtained territory by way of conquest, it could only be done at the expense of the national the expense of the national the violation of the old articles of confederation, and is it not the violation of the old articles of confederation, and is it not The people desired no territory which was not ac-The question of slavery had been connected with the proposition for acquiring territory; and, in regard to this question, it is for him. The disproportion which existed then ought never to be increased, and yet, in the resolutions offered by of any man in the United States upon this question or any other. He had his own notions about slavery, and they were and that no other slave State should ever be admitted!

olutions of my State.

Mr. CALHOUN. Well, that is the proposition of other od the true meaning of the constitution and the motives which States. If we are to be excluded, what wil be the result The Senate having under consideration the three million bill, Mr. SIMMONS addressed the Senate. He began by remarking that, when he rose the day before yesterday to address the Senate, it was his purpose simply to reply to some observations which had just been made by the Senator from Sent Corolina, but having the made by the Senator from Sent Corolina, but having the made by the Senator from Sent Corolina, but having the made by the Senator from Sent Corolina, but having the made by the Senator from Sent Corolina, but having the made by the Senator from Sent Corolina, but having the made by the Senator from Sent Corolina, but having the made by the Senator from Sent Corolina, but having the made by the Senator from Sent Corolina, but having the made of the men who framed it, that the sentiments express. In we are to be excluded, what we define the men who framed it, that the sentiments express. Instead of having this disproportion of six to eight, we will Instead of having this disproportion of fourteen to twenty eight! Double, precisely. That will be the end of it. And if ever any portion of Mexico should fall under the authority of the United States. If we are to be excluded, what we define the men who framed it, that the sentiments express. Instead of having this disproportion of six to eight. Instead of having this disproportion of six to eight. Instead of having this disproportion of six to eight. Instead of having this disproportion of six to eight. Instead of having this disproportion of six to eight. Instead of having this disproportion of six to eight. Instead of having this disproportion of six to eight. Instead of having this disproportion of six to eight. Instead of having this disproportion of six to eight. Instead of having this disproportion of six to eight. Instead of having this disproportion of six to eight. Instead of having this disproportion of six to eight. Instead of having this disproportion of six to eight. Instead of having this disproportion of six to eight. Instead of having this di viewing it thus partially, his clear and strong intellect has Such lan- nates in the belief that this is a National Government-tha we are a nation-that we are one people, and not a Union. And to prove that we are a nation, what documents does he A single resolution by the State of New York calling a convention for the framing of the constitution.

Mr. SIMMONS. I quoted the language of the resolution simply for the purpose of showing the use of the word "naat that time, which the Senator has so pertinaciously

It was a bill tain his property in them? This was a proposition which All the rest was bare assertion; and yet he threw up his hands providing the means for bringing the war with Mexico to a speedy and honorable conclusion; and, according to the Senaordinance upon the statute book excluding slavery from those true the State of New York said so; and, what is further true, that there was a large party in the United States, at that time, in favor of a National Government. The three States which Mr. SIMMONS. But it appeared now to be considered took the lead were Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, and Virginia. ment 'I will name them. Their names ought to be engraven States farther South were blind. They did not see the future. But to the sagacity and coolness of these three men, aided by stitution. So completely did the National party succumb, that during a large portion of the sittings of the convention the were the terms adopted. The National party was completel overwhelmed; and, what is still more remarkable, the very not disposed to hold the President responsible for the opinions | was opposed to this taking of territory by force-men who had | tion itself, the same thing is manifest. There are ample proof Senators in respect to the justice of injustice of the war. adopted the maxim, "Keep thy fingers from pilfering, and visions to show that it is a Federal Government—a union of States, and not a National Government-a combination of nations, and not a single nation-a far more brilliant and striking

> "United States" frequently means geographically that part of The marching of the troops, then, dressing the Senate on the bill under consideration; but preamble of the constitution, if my memory serves me, States were enumerated one by one-Mr. CALHOUN, who said he desired to make one or two Hampshire," and so forth-as in the declaration of incepend-Now, how did it happen that Virginia and the other a sort of divine right—that there is then no constitutions when applied to a State, but, when applied to the Union, i have advanced have been the result of the fullest and most Mr. CALHOUN. The non-slaveholding States had a ma- considerate examination. Our convictions are as srong as

In the letter of General Washington recommending the

Mr. SIMMONS. I said that this movement began on the a foreign nation, and I desired to know the constitutional au-

Mr. CALHOUN. I intended so to state the position of tion for that measure ' The Senator must remember that the British Minister biroself, Lard Abardson whom I greatly re spect as a man and a statesman—had the candor to send us ommunication to be read by the British Minister to the Secretary of State, whose office I then filled, announcing that their object was not only to see slavery abolished in Texas, but in the United States and throughout the world. Now, I think nothing is clearer than this, that the United States are bound, under the highest sort of guaranty, to protect the States of the Union against domestic violence, be it what it may, and that, being thus bound, whenever it is within the sphere of their power, to prevent the causes leading to it. Now, we are supreme in the management of our foreign re-lations. But here is a thing likely to lead to insurgetionary movements in the States; and which, if they take flace, the State of Rhode Island, and the other States, are under solemn obligations to suppress. Had we, then, not a right to say that such an object having been notoriously avowed, it was the duty of this Government to thwart the effort to accomplish it Was not that especially our duty, when we had the fullest knowledge, which I had obtained from the most authentic sources, that all this originated with the Americandelegates to the World's Convention, as it was called-or the Fool's convention, as it ought to be called-and that it was there declared that a distinguished member of the American Congres had said that, if they wished to abolish slavery in America, now was the time, and Texas was the scene of the first operations ' A committee was appointed to wait on Lord Abe deen, which received a favorable response, and this commun

cation was the result of that response.

Now, I put it to the strong sense of the Senator from Rhode Island if we are bound to put down insurrectionary movements in a neighboring State, are you not bound to take measures management of our foreign relations. Now, we have deferred to the North. In many respects we believed them to be good judges of their own business. But we hold that they ought to pay a little more deference to us. We anderstand what we are about. We know what is coming, and, knowing that, we move here with no other purpose on God's earth but to protect our portion of the Union from the greatest calamity t insurrection, but something worse. I know the end of all this. If the process go on, it is to expel in time the white population from the Southern States and place others there indications of M. Le Verrier. The planet will be denoted on

Mr. SIMMONS. There is no such proposition in the re- lying beyond, and which the Senator from Rhode Island cannot see, because he has not viewed the subject in the prope

light or from the proper point. I moved these resolutions from no party view, from no design to embarrass any side, but simply that the Southern States, whom I represent in part, shall know what is the sense of this body upon their constitutional rights. If we have none, tell us so. If we are to be sentenced to remain forever four teen States, whilst the others are to spread out and fill the continent, tell us so, and then we wil We love and revere the Union. It is the interest of the whole world that this Union should be preserved. But the balance of power in these United States is in the slaveholding States They are the conservative power. Capital and labor are there united. Capital and labor, wherever wages command the la bor—[the rest of the sentence was lost to the Reporter.] Not so in the Northern States. The North is as much interested in upholding the slaveholding States as the latter can possible

I was very much struck, many years ago, Mr. President, by a remark made by one of four young English gentlemen who, in passing through this city, spent several evenings with me. Lord Stanley was one of them. We were conversing about the wonderful phenomenon-for it is wonder ful-which kept this Union together. Lord Stanley-I shall never forget it-without any suggestion or leading remark of mine, said that it was all owing to the Southern States. Now, let me warn gentlemen that, whilst warring on us, they are warring against themselves. And, let me say, I treat i as hard, as unjust, that when we, who have stood upon the defensive, and made no move at all, rise up to meet these various resolutions, and the proviso from the other House, and in a modest manner protest against these declarations of exclu-sion uttered against us, we should be acsused of creating excitement. We mean no excitement-will cause none. us alone, and we will be most quiet. But trample upon us,

Mr. SIMMONS replied at some length. He said he did not know that he would have risen to reply at all, had it not been for the ignorance which had been imputed to him.

Mr. CALHOUN disclaimed any offensive application of

the expression.

Mr. SIMMONS said he would refer the Senator to the argument of Luther Martin, in which he endeavored to discusse Maryland from accounting to the Constitution, because the "National" Party had prevailed in the Convention. He (Mr. S.) had read and studied the constitution in order to understand it, and not to twist it into accordance with preconceived notions. He had also studied the debates and papers of that time, and could not see how any impartial mind could refuse its assent to the fact that the National party did prevail in the Convention. As to abo-lition, and interference with the South, and all that, he had heard more of that within the last week than in the whole course of his life before. He really did believe that he had once met with an abolitionist in Rhode Island, or raher one who was suspected of the heresy. [A laugh.] The suspected individual was a parson on whose ministrations he (Mr. S.) occasionally attended, and, indeed, he was appointtion against the parson. However, when the accuser and accused were brought face to face, it turned out that their opin ions were very much alike, and the abolitionism of the worthy parson was all a mistake. [A laugh.] The North regarded slavery as a mere local affair at the South, and it was to be left to the reflections of the people of the Southern States hemselves. The honorable gentleman made some additional emarks in reply to the position of the Senator from South Caroina, relative to the anti-national character of the Government, but we have already exceeded our space, and must bring this report to a close.

TOBACCO DUTIES.

FROM A LATE LONDON PAPER RECEIVED AT THIS OFFICE. A deputation of the Associated Manufacturers of Tobacco. ccompanied by Dr. Bowring, M. P., Mr. Henry Berkeley, M. P., Mr. G. H. W. Heneage, M. P., and Mr. Ludlow Bruges, M. P., waited upon Lord John Russell, at his house in Chesham-place, on Saturday, for the purpose of calling his attention to the state of the tobacco trade, and the injurious influence of high duties on the interests of the trade and on the comfort and morality of the public. The deputation consisted of the following members of the trade : Mr. John Lloyd, f the firm of J. & F. Llayd and Co. : Mr. Williamson and Mr. Back, of the firm of Taddy and Co.; Mr. H. O. Wills, of the firm of Ricketfs, Wills and Co., Bristol; Mr. Von der Heyde; Mr. Thomas Huxley; Mr. Charles Lloyd, of the firm f Wishart and Lloyd; Mr. Robert Roberts; and Mr. Paul Anstie, of the firm of P. & E. Anstie, of Devizes.

Lord John Russell was accompanied by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and received the deputation with much Springfield.

nons on the tobacco trade, which sat in 1844, and to the im- sent war, before being mustered and received into the se ortant and conclusive mass of evidence which was given be- of the United States. fore that committee. It was shown that, of the number of seizures of contraband goods made by the customs, five-se- 1844, for the relief of Mary Ann Linton. renths of the whole consisted of tobacco, and that the convictions for the crime of smuggling had increased during the three surveys of the boundary lines of the United States of America years previous to January last more than two hundred per with foreign States. ent.; that the duties on tobacco are so enormous, (varying om 800 to 1,400 per cent, on the value of the article,) that the temptation both to smuggling and adulteration is so great as to forbid the hope of collecting the duty; that the evidence proved such an amount of these practices as to show that the ower of the revenue was entirely defeated. It was shown hat a quantity fully equal to that on which duty had been paid was introduced fraudulently, and consumed without pay ment of duty, to the injury of the fair trader. The Board of Excise produced chemical evidence, with the intention o showing that they had the means of discovering adulteration by analysis; but in that respect they had entirely failed. The vidence went to show that the expenses attending the evasion of the duty are so great that a smurgler could not introduce toacco under a cost which would render it unprofitable to him

to run his goods if the duty were reduced to 1s. a pound. Mr. John Lloyd said that the trade had been complain of the operation of duties for many years, commencing soon after the close of the war, when intercourse with the continent became open ; that the stringent regulations of the Excise survey-and the trade had readily assented to the most stringent egulations the Government could devise-having altogether failed of their intended effect of preventing smuggling, they were abandoned in 1840; that the rate of duty so much exceded any other article in the tariff that even on that ground tobacco had the first claim for reduction. And now, the du-ties on other articles having been reduced, the tobacco duties had become relatively still higher. Thus all the operations of the smuggler had become concentrated on tobacco. Formerly, his venture consisted of brandy, silks, and other highly taxed foreign articles. Now tobacco forms the whole venture That the low prime cost of the article, and the consequent enormous profit realized, had led to such an amount of smuggling that the condition of the fair trader was now worse than at any former period. That this duty falls heavily upon the working classes, inasmuch as eleven-twelfths of the revenue derived from tobacco was derived exclusively from the consumption of the working classes. Mr. Lloyd also referred to the general views of the subject on which Dr. Bowring had

Mr. Paul Anstie said that, after Mr. Lloyd's statement, he was only anxious to prove that the calculations which the trade had embodied in the papers they now left with the Chancellor of the Exchequer were strictly based on evidence given before the totacco commutee, and apost partitionering paper since published. They had taken the proportion which exist ed between seizures in London in the year 1843 (the only clear year after the passing of the last tobacco act) and the whole of the seizures in the United Kingdom. They had then taken the positive testimony given before the committee as to definite amounts introduced into London by smuggling during that year. The witnesses who had spoken to quantities of smuggled leaf tobacco within their own knowledge were only six, and the total quantity so ascertained had been multiplied truth. This remark applied also to the calculation of the quantities of smuggled foreign manufactured tobacco, in which case the quantities deposed to by three witnesses were multi-plied only by four. The same proportion which existed be-tween the amount seized in London and in the whole kingdom in 1843 was applied to ascertain the whole of the quantities smuggled; and the result was, that, if in 1844 the duty had been reduced to 1s. per pound on leaf, 5s. on foreign ci-gars and cheroots, and 1s. 6d. on other foreign manufactured to bacco and snuff, the revenue from tobacco would have been as great, taking adulteration also into account, as now derived from the present high rate of duty. Several official papers had been published; when Sir R. Peel introduced his last ta riff, the associated manufacturers complained that he had taken spirits instead of tobacco, the latter being most largely smuggled, and was subject to the highest rate of duty. The have evidence in these papers that the anticipations they then expressed had been fully realized. Parliamentary returns show that tobacco now constituted five-sevenths of the smuggling, and that the enterprise of the contraband trader had been transferred to tobacco. The effect of the reduction of the duty on spirits had been a positive increase of revenue This would certainly occur in the case of tobacco.

The deputation then retired, no intimation, so far as we have understood, having been given of the intentions of Gov ernment in reference to the tobacco duties.

THE NEW PLANET.-The Bureau of Longitudes of Paris has come to an agreement with the principal astronomers of Europe, as Gausz, Encke, Strure, and Herschel, to give the name of NEFTUNE to the new planet discovered under the who are now under our control. I see the consequences, sir, the astronomical chart by the sign of a trident.

LIST OF ACTS

WHICH HAVE PASSED AT THE SESSION OF CONGRESS THAT HAS JUST CLOSED.

BILLS WHICH ONIGINATED IN THE SENATE.

An act to establish a land office in the northern part of Michigan, and to provide for the sale of mineral lands in the State of Michigan.

An act granting a pension to Joseph Morrison. An act declaring the assent of Congress to certain States o impose a tax upon all lands hereafter sold by the United States therein from and after the day of such sales.

An act for the relief of Thomas Boronell. An act for the relief of John Stockton, late a lieutenant i the army of the United States.

An act for the relief of Wm. B. Keene. An act to extend the time for selling the lands granted the Kentucky asylum for teaching the deaf and dumb. An act for the relief of George Gordon. An act for the relief of Peter Prost.

An act for the relief of Elijah White and others. An act to encourage enlistments in the regular army. An act for the relief of Thomas Blanchard. An act for the relief of Hobson Johns. An act for the relief of George Roush.

al Assembly of Virginia, authorizing the levy of tolls on the ames river. An act to authorize the issuing of a new register for the

American barque "Pons," of Philadelphia, by the name f the "Cordelia." An act to regulate the exercise of the appellate jurisdiction of the Supreme Court of the United States in certain cases.

An act giving the assent of Congress to an act of the Gene

and for other purposes. An act An the relief of Andrew Moore.

An act for the relief of the heirs of Louis de la Houssaye, leceased. An act to authorize the issuing of a register to the brigar

ine "Ocean Queen." An act confirming the claim of the heirs and legal repre entatives of Pierre Dufresne to a tract of land.

An act to establish a court at Key West, in the State of Plorida, and for other purposes. An act for the relief of James S. Conway.

An act to change the time of holding one of the terms of he circuit court of the United States for the district of North An act to grant a right of pre-emption to Philip F. Dering

and Robert H. Champion to a tract of mineral land. An act in addition to an act to establish a court at Key West, in the State of Florida.

An act to amend an act entitled "An act to regulat the carriage of passengers in merchant vessels," and to deter-

nine the time when said act shall take effect. An act to provide for the punishment of piracy in certain

An act for the relief of Francis Sommerauer. An act making further appropriation to bring the existing

war with Mexico to a speedy and honorable conclusion. An act relinquishing to the city of Madison, in the State of ndiana, all the right and title of the United States to a cerain strip of unsurveyed land lying within the limits of said city, and bordering on the Ohio river.

An act providing for the building and equipment of four aval steamships. An act making provision for an additional number of general officers, and for other purposes.

An act to amend an act entitled "An act to raise for a li mited time an additional military force, and for other pur-A joint resolution for lighting with gas the Capitol and

Capitol grounds. A joint resolution authorizing the employment of the United States ships Macedonian and Jamestown in transporting provi-

sions for the famishing poor in Ireland and Scotland. Resolution concerning the purchase of additional lands for the use of the United States armories at Harper's Ferry and

Resolution to refund money to the States which have supplied volunteers and furnished transportation during the pre-

A joint resolution to correct an error in the act of June 17

A joint resolution respecting the maps and charts of the

BILLS WHICH ORIGINATED IN THE HOUSE

An act for the admission of the State of Wisconsin into the

An act authorizing the issue of Treasury notes, a loan, and or other purposes.

An act to establish certain post routes, and for other pur

An act to amend "An act entitled an act to amend an ac carry into effect, in the States of Alabama and Mississippi, the existing compacts with those States with regard to the five

per cent, fund and the school reservations. An act to amend the act entitled "An act to reduce the ates of postage, to limit the use and correct the abuse of the ranking privilege, and for the prevention of frauds on the reenues of the Post Office Department," passed March 3, 1845. An act further to extend the charter of the Union Bank of

Georgetown, in the District of Columbia. An act to amend an act entitled "An act to provide for the ayment of herses or other property lost and destroyed in the military service of the United States," approved the 18th day of January, 1837.

An act to provide for the payment of any interest falling ue on the public debt.

An act for the relief of the Bank of the Metropolis An act making appropriations for the support of the army

and for other nurposes. An act making appropriations for the support of the Milita Academy for the year ending on the 30th June, 1848. An act for the increase of the marine corps of the United

An act making appropriations for the service of the Post Office Department for the year ending the 30th June, 1848. An act making appropriations for the payment of Revoluionary and other pensions of the United States for the year

nding the sorth June, 1848. An act authorizing the erection of certain lighthouses, and for other purposes. An act for the admission of the State of Iowa into the Union.

An act to raise for a limited time an additional military orce, and for other purposes. An act to provide for the establishment of additional post outes in the State of Texas.

An act making appropriations for the current and contin gent expenses of the Indian Department, and for fulfilling reaty stipulations with the various Indian tribes for the year

An act to regulate the carriage of passengers in merchan

ending June 30, 1848. An act making appropriations for the naval service for the ear ending the 30th June, 1848. An act to authorize the constituted authorities of the city of

Du Buque, in the State of Iowa, to enter certain islands between the landings of said city and the main channel of the Mississippi river. An act to create an additional land district in the Territory

Wisconsin, and for other purposes. An act creating a collection district in Maine, and constitution

Bangor, in said district, a port of entry and delivery. An act making appropriations for the payment of navy pe ons for the year ending 30th June, 1848.

An act for the relief of Ray Tompkins and others, children and heirs at law of the late Daniel D. Tompkins. An act granting a pension to Patrick Kelly. 'An act for the relief of Joshus Shaw. An act for the relief of Julius Eldred, Elisha Eldred, and

rancis E. Eldred, for expenses and services in removing the opper rock from Lake Superior. An act for the relief of Joseph Warren Newcomb An act for the relief of the citizens of Beetown, in the TerAn act for the relief of W. P. S. Sanger and George De la

An act for the relief of Dr. Clarke Lillybridge. An act for the relief of Frederick Hopkins, of the county of Chenango, in the State of New York.

An act for the relief of the heirs of Sergeant Major John Champe. An act for the relief of James Jones, of the city of Brooklyn.

An act for the relief of the legal representatives of Thomas Shields, deceased. An act for the relief of Susan Brum. An act for the relief of Elizabeth Adams.

An act for the relief of Thomas N. Newell. An act for the relief of Henry La Reintree. An act for the relief of James H. Conley. An act for the relief of William N. Walthall, An act for the relief of the widow and heirs of John B.

An act for the relief of Jacob L. Vance. An act for the relief of Josiah Haskell. An act for the benefit of James Williams. An act granting a pension to Silas Chatfield

An act for the relief of the assignees of the late Bank of

Alexandria. An act for the relief of Harvey Reynolds. An act for the relief of Catharine Stevenson. An act for the relief of Ann Clayton. An act for the relief of Elizabeth Fitch.

An act for the relief of Thankful Reynolds. An act for the relief of Elizabeth Calkins, the widow of Silas Winans. An act for the relief of Jonathan Hoyt. An act to increase the Pension of Roswell Hale.

An act for the relief of Edith Ramey. An act to provide for the final settlement of the accounts of ohn Spencer, late receiver of public moneys at Fort Wayne.

An act for the relief of John C. Stewart and others. An act for the relief of the estates of Benjamin Metover and

François Gaiennie, deceased. An act for the relief of Isaac Guess. An act for the relief of the hears of Hyacinth Lasselle

An act for the relief of James Green, of the county of Fauquier, State of Virginia. An act for the relief of Wilfred Knott.

An act for the relief of Bernard O'Neill. An act for the relief of John Pickett and others. An act for the relief of Harrison Whitson.

An act for the relief of Job Hawkins. An act for the relief of John Speakmen. An act for the relief of the legal representatives of John

Lanson, deceased. An act to grant a pre-emption right to the heirs and legal epresentatives of John Smith T.

An act for the relief of Captain James Pennover. An act for the relief of the legal representatives of Willam

An act for the relief of William Causey. An act for the relief of John Van Slyck. An act for the relief of the administrators of Joseph Edson, leceased, late marshal of the district of Vermont.

An act for the relief of Joseph Gideon. An act for the relief of Lewis C. Sartori. An act for the relief of the legal representatives of Joseph E. Primeau and Thomas J. Chapman.

An act for the relief of George B. Russell and others. An act for the relief of the legal representatives of Simon Spalding deceased. An act for the relief of the legal representatives of James

H. Clark.

An act to amend an act entitled "An act to provide for the better organization of the Department of Indian Affairs. and an act entitled 'An act to regulate trade and intercourse with the Indian tribes, and to preserve peace on the frontiers

approved June 30, 1834," and for other purposes. An act for the relief of Mary Segar, and for the relief of Elisha Dennison, administrator of Phenix Carpenter Ellis.

An act for the reduction of the costs and expenses of proeedings in admiralty against ships and vessels. An act for the relief of Zachariah Simmons, of the State of

An act making appropriations for the civil and diplomatic xpenses of the government for the fiscal year ending thireth June, one thousand eight hundred and forty-eight.

An act to give the consent of Congress to the sale of certain alt spring lands heretofore granted to the States of Michigan, Illinois, and Arkansas.

An act authorizing the issue of a new register to the brig An act to establish a port of entry at Saluria, in the State

Joint resolution to prohibit the sale at private entry of cerain lands in Cincinnati, Ohio. Joint resolution for the relief of William B. Stokes, surviving partner of John N. C. Stockton & Co.

Joint resolution for the relief of the children of Stephe Johnson, deceased. Joint resolution relative to the preparation and presentation f medals to certain French, British, and Spanish officers.

Joint resolution for the relief of M. A. Price and E. A. White. Joint resolution authorizing and directing the examination and settlement of the claims of Alexander M. Cumming. Joint resolution for the settlement of the accounts of Purser

G. R. Barry.

Joint resolution for the relief of John and Charles Bruce. Joint resolution of thanks to Major General Zachary Tayor, the officers and soldiers under his command, for their conduct in storming the city of Monterey.

GRAIN FOR IRELAND .- An English corn merchant, now in this country, has furnished us with a few items of interest respecting the foreign grain market, particularly in reference to

During previous years the importation of grain into Engand from Ireland has been upwards of 3,000,000 quarters; but this year Ireland will need from England 3,000,000 quarand of volunteers for the year ending the 30th June, 1848, ters, making a difference to England of 6,000,000 quarters. He says there is no question that 4,000,000 of people in Ireland are in starving circumstances; and, though small contributions will do good, yet the amount of relief which is neessary to meet the exigencies of the case is almost beyond calculation. Allowing these 4,000,000 a pound of flour or Indian meal a day, it will require about 200,000 tons a day, or nearly 1,000,000 bushels a week; and at the same rate, it the supply must be kept up till after the harvest, as it does less must be, (six months,) it will require 26,000,000 of ousness or gratu. Twastern a grant of a result of the contract of th

s perfectly terrific to think of such destitution Our informant further states that not money, but Indian corn or Indian meal should be sent in preference to flour. And the reason he assigns is, that meal can be most easily converted into porridge; and that thousands of families in Ireland have but one cooking utensil, and that is a pot, in which they have been accustomed to boil their only food, their potaoes. This utensil has been handed down from parent to child, it may be for numerous successive generations.

[Boston Traveller

THE MEDICAL COMPANION.—The su'hor advocates, on the merits of his discovery, domestic practice as indispensable, as far as nature sanctions, science benefits, and the paramount duty of responsible freemen enjoins. Full and gentlemanly pledges can be given for this new era and popular revolution in medicine, as this system of practice is now matured, and can meet substantially and safely more than a majority of the wants of the world in medicine; as an evidence, at least one hundred cases of the various diseases of the country have been cured by the head of one family, without loss of a patient, as proved by document. This book, of 432 pages octavo, embraces more than can be detailed in such notice as this. Investigation is necessary, as the proper means of mutual justice to the character of the discovery. The author will pledge that, if this book, the price of which is two dollars, does not save its full value of cost in any case of importance and general character, or if the articles in either of the two principal divisions on external poisons, as hydrophobia, or levers, as congestive, child bed, &c. be not fully worth all the purchase money to the satisfaction of the purchaser, that he will be at liberty with full right to return the book in good condition, within reasonable time of a few weeks after purchase, and receive the amount due. The author will give any pledge that a gentleman can exact in this whole enterprise. He will observe that he brings to the notice of patients symptoms, as headach, chill, fever, cold and hot stages, the language of nature, and intelligible to even children, to obviste all practicable difficulties in medicine.

This work is sold by Messrs, Burgess, Stringer & Co. of THE MEDICAL COMPANION.—The author advo-

difficulties in medicine.

This work is sold by Messrs. Burgess, Stringer & Co. of
New York; Mr. Vaiden, Charles City county, Va.; Mr. J.
Dobler, Mobile, Ala.; Dr. C. M. Vaiden, Carroll county,

Mississippi, and by the author.

THOS. J. VAIDEN, M. D.